

CONGRESSIONAL REPORT.

In Senate, January 25.

EXPORTATION OF DOMESTIC COINS.

The Committee of Finance, to whom was referred a resolution to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting, by law, the exportation of the gold, silver and copper coins of the United States, report:

That the measure contemplated in the resolution, intimately connecting itself with the fiscal concerns of the nation, the committee, through their chairman, addressed a note to the secretary of the treasury, requesting his opinion of the propriety of adopting measures for the attainment of the object in contemplation, from whom they received in reply a communication, which accompanies this report, with the arguments and opinion expressed, in which those of your committee substantially correspond.

Of the efficacy, if not entire impotence of legislative proceedings, to prevent the escape of the precious metals beyond the territorial limits of the government, the history of all countries in which the power of legislation has been thus exercised, bear testimony. And if all the efforts of arbitrary power, in despotic governments—if regulations, dictated by the most cautious and jealous politicians, guarded by penalties and punishments the most cruel and sanguinary, and enforced with a rigor which knows no mitigation, have been in vain; what hope can be indulged, that a government, like ours, the genius and spirit of which breathes mildness and moderation—a country, in which cruel and unusual punishments are unknown, could find the means of obtaining, by this mild spirit of legislation, this desirable end? Indeed, no error seems more entirely renounced and exploded, if not by the practice of all nations, at least in the disquisitions of political economists, than that, which supposed that an accumulation of the precious metals could be produced in the dominions of one sovereign, by regulations prohibiting their exportation to those of any other. The evils resulting to the community from a scarcity, or too small a portion of the precious metals, seem to your committee to be too deeply seated, to yield to any remedies within the competency of legislation to afford. It is a malady which admits of no cure but that of time, patient industry, and persevering economy. As long as the balance of trade is against us, so long will a constant afflux of the precious metals be required for the discharge of such balances.

From this axiom in commerce, the correctness of which, it is believed, never was questioned, it follows—that it remains with the people themselves to adjust this balance, and to produce a preponderance in favor of our own country. Highly favored as they are by the bounty of providence—blessed with a country of unparalleled fertility—with soil, climate and situation almost infinitely diversified—with capacities of rivaling every quarter of the globe in the agricultural productions, as well as in the perfection of their manufactures, raw materials for which are so abundantly furnished them within the bosom of their own country—aided, by a moderate and wise economy, in a limited enjoyment of foreign luxuries; with these advantages, duly appreciated, and fully improved, to what elevated condition, in their intercourse with foreign nations may they not aspire? To the protection of our domestic manufactures, by the imposition of duties on foreign imports, the national government seemed to have gone as far as sound policy would warrant or permit. The present tariff having been framed, with a view as well of raising the requisite supply of revenue for the support of government, as by the amount of the duties imposed on foreign articles of manufacture, to enable our own manufacturer of similar articles, to meet the importer of such foreign manufactures in our own market, on terms of fair and equal competition.

Further than this, it would seem to your committee, the congress of the U. States ought not to go, to commercial enterprise to the sagacity of this class of the community, sharpened by the keen sense of interest, and enlightened by long experience, it should be left, to explore the old, or seeking new channels of commerce, and out the most profitable markets of the productions of our native and domestic industry, and to bring us in exchange such of the productions of foreign climates, and of foreign labor, as our citizens are willing to purchase. In short, it is the opinion of your committee, that commerce is always destined to flourish most where it is permitted to pursue its own path, marked out by itself, embarrassed as little as possible by legislative regulations or restrictions.

From these considerations, your committee are induced to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is not expedient for congress to adopt any regulations for preventing the exportation of the gold, silver, or copper coins of the United States.

Treasury Department, Dec. 29, 1818.

Sir: In reply to your letter enclosing the resolution of the senate, of the 2d inst. instructing the committee of finance "to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the exportation of the gold, silver and copper coins of the United States." I have the honor to state that, from the best consideration which I have been able to bestow upon the subject, it would be inexpedient to adopt the measure at this time: 1st, because it cannot be rendered effectual; and 2d, that, so far as it may be rendered effectual it will operate in favor of the corrupt part of the community, and injuriously to the fair and conscientious merchant.

The latter position is so manifestly true that no argument will be offered in its favor. In support of the first position, the experience of other states, furnishes the most irrefutable evidence. During the dark ages, and those which immediately followed the revival of letters, arts, and commerce in Europe, the exportation, not only of the current coin of the respective states, but of the precious metals generally, was prohibited, under the most sanguinary penalties. This general prohibition, yielding to the progress of reason, and to the advancement made in the science of political economy, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, has been gradually reduced in most of the states of modern Europe; to the gold and silver coins of the respective states. According to the testimony of the most enlightened men of every state, for the last century, the absolute inefficiency of this modified prohibition, as a permanent measure, has been satisfactorily established.

By the immutable laws of commerce, the exportation of the precious metals must necessarily depend upon the general balance of trade, in despite of any municipal regulation, which human ingenuity can devise, or human power execute, short of wresting from individuals the possession of it. As a general principle, it may be safely asserted, that the state which imports merchandise to a greater amount than it exports, must pay the balance in the precious metals. In free states where public credit is firmly established, and money institutions founded upon just principles, and wisely administered, it is admitted that balances may be sometimes adjusted without the aid of specie, by transferring to the creditor interest-bearing securities, such as funded debt and bank stock. It needs, however, no effort of reason to determine, that this means of adjusting balances, must not only be limited in its extent, but injurious to the party which resorts to it, as it uniformly tends to increase and perpetuate the balance to the extent of the interest which is annuallly payable to the creditor.

But it may possibly be contended, that however inefficient the measure may be, as a permanent regulation, yet there are conjunctions in the affairs of every state which not only justify but imperiously require its temporary adoption.

It cannot be denied that the history of our own government strongly countenances this distinction. During the embargo of 1807-8, and that of 1812, the exportation of specie of every description was rigidly prohibited by law. Admitting, for the purposes of this enquiry, the correctness of this decision, it may be proper to determine whether our political or commercial relations with foreign states, or our internal affairs present a case, which calls for the temporary adoption of the measure. According to general appearances, it is believed that our relations with foreign states have at no period of our national existence, furnished less cause of inquietude.

The vexations to which our commerce was subjected by the principal belligerent nations, prior to the commencement of the late war—its almost total suspension during the war, and the irregularities and vicissitudes incident to its resumption, on the return of peace, have, doubtless produced the most serious embarrassments and losses. At this time, however, there is just reason to believe that these irregularities have ceased; that commerce has resumed its customary channels, and that the enterprising and prudent merchant, will hereafter enjoy fair and reasonable profits. The rate of exchange between this country and the commercial states of Europe, is a sufficient security against the exportation of the gold and silver coin of the U. States to those states. The exportation of specie to the East Indies, is the only circumstance connected with our commercial intercourse with other states which can be supposed to require the temporary prohibition of the exportation of the current coin of the United States. It is believed that this trade has been prosecuted more extensively by the merchants of the United States, since the late war, than anterior to that period. The extent to which it will be prosecuted in succeeding years, will depend upon the

extent to which sales can be profitably made of the articles imported; and the practicability of obtaining the necessary amount of specie for its prosecution. Should the civil war which has for some time existed between Spain and the Independent governments in the Spanish American provinces, be prosecuted for any considerable time longer, it is probable that there will be a general appreciation of the precious metals in the civilized world; and that the drain of the East Indies may not only be greatly diminished, but that they be imported from thence into Europe and the United States. But there is no rational probability that in either event, the pressure upon the community which has produced this enquiry, will be temporary in its nature or that it will yield to any temporary legislative expedient. It will be removed only when our importations shall be reduced below our exportations of merchandise to a greater extent than the amount of specie exported to the East Indies. Until this should be the case, the pressure will continue, even should the quantity of the precious metals in general circulation be greatly increased. Whether the quantity be greater or small, no part of it will permanently remain in a state against which there is an annual balance of trade, unless the coin of such state should be so adulterated as to destroy its currency. If these views be correct, we must look to the state of our internal affairs for circumstances which may justify a temporary prohibition of the exportation of the gold and silver coin of the United States. That the currency is disordered, and that much embarrassment is felt in the fiscal transactions of the government has been stated in the annual report of the treasury. In the spring of 1817, the principal banks in the commercial cities, in conjunction with the bank of the United States, resumed specie payments. Their example was ostentatiously followed by the immense number of local banks established in the interior of the Atlantic states. In the western states, specie payments were also resumed by the banks established before the refusal to pay specie, in 1814.

In making the effort to restore the currency to an equality with gold and silver, the banks were seconded by the community, which manifested a laudable forbearance to demand specie for the bank notes which formed the general circulation. This forbearance, however, could not be expected to continue after the banks had had time to regulate their paper in circulation, according to the quantity of specie in their vaults. In the mean time, the bank of the United States, and some of the state banks, made considerable efforts to import specie.

The exportation of it, during the same period, has, it is believed, been equal, if not greater than the importation by the banks and by individuals. It is presumed that the banks will not continue their exertions to import specie, but leave that to be effected by the commercial interest, which alone can bear the expense; but which will certainly not do it, so long as it shall be done by the banks. When the banks cease to import they must withdraw their paper from circulation to a very great extent or stop payment. The demand for a circulating currency must be made imperious before it will be imported to any considerable extent by the commercial interest. It is only when gold and silver shall form a large proportion of the circulating medium of the nation, that the currency can be said to be sound. Since the resumption of specie payments, in the spring of 1817, this has not been the case.

What specie there was in the country has remained in the vaults of the banks until it has been drawn by the brokers, to be sold to the exporting merchants. It has not entered into the general circulation; and there is just reason to fear that much time will elapse before it does. What was the result of forbearance in the first instance has been effected since by the operations of interest or fear. If specie could be freely drawn by the exporting merchant from the vaults of the banks, at par, he would not pay the brokers 8 or 10 per cent. premium.

Bank stock, especially in the eastern, middle, and some of the western states, forms so great a portion of the property of the wealthy and influential classes of society, that the interest of the banks is that of the whole community. The exporter of specie has, therefore, to choose between the hostility of the community, and the payment of a premium upon the specie which he exports. There is even just reason to apprehend, that where banks shall stop payment, they may be permitted, by public opinion, in some parts of the Union, to continue to circulate their notes. Should this apprehension be realized, and the evils should be extended to different sections of the country, the currency could not fail to be vitiated in an extreme degree, unless the national or state governments should adopt measures necessary to repress it. Against evils of this nature, the prohibition of the exportation of the gold and silver coins of the United States would furnish no

relief. Nor is it conceived that this measure can in any degree, repress or alleviate the sufferings of the community, resulting from the excessive multiplication of banks; and consequent inundation of bank paper which it was manifest could not be converted into specie at the will of the holder.

If the banks shall be constrained by law, by public opinion, or by a correct knowledge of their interest, to stop their discounts when they cease to discharge their notes in specie when demanded, and confine their exertions exclusively to the collection and payment of their debts, the evils which now oppress society will be gradually diminished, and currency everywhere will become equal to gold and silver. But, during this process, and after it shall be terminated, property of every description will be greatly diminished in value; and especially that which is fixed and permanent in its nature. In the liquidation of the existing debts, the relation of debtor and creditor will be sensibly changed in favor of the latter, who will be paid in money of greater intrinsic value than was received by the former. But this is an evil which necessarily results from fluctuations in the currency of every state, and cannot be charged upon the government, which in the present case, will be most seriously affected.

It is, however, conceived, that a paper currency, founded upon a metallic basis, is more liable to sudden and violent fluctuations than one which is purely metallic. In the present state of the precious metals, in general circulation, a metallic currency, it is confidently believed, could not be simultaneously resumed by the different states of the civilized world. We are then compelled, under existing circumstances, to continue a paper currency, founded upon a metallic basis, with all its liability to sudden and violent fluctuations, aggravated by the circumstance that more than twenty different sovereignties claim and exercise the right of issuing, *ad libitum*, that currency, through the instrumentality of banking institutions. These circumstances, together with the drain of specie produced by the East India trade, present the most serious obstacles to the preservation of the currency at an equal value to gold and silver. These obstacles now exist in, perhaps their greatest force. The practicability of preserving the convertibility of bank notes into current specie, under circumstances so extremely adverse, is in a fair course of experiment. Whatever may be the result of this experiment, until it is obtained, no legislative interference is conceived to be necessary, except for the enforcement of the obligation on the part of the banks to discharge their notes in specie when demanded. This can be most certainly effected by considering and punishing, as an act of bankruptcy, any attempt on the part of a bank to circulate its notes whilst it refuses to discharge them in specie, or the notes of other banks in the same situation.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. J. W. EPPES,
Chairman of the Committee of Finance.
[The above report has been agreed to by the Senate.]

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1819.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON

Tuesday, February 9.

Yesterday evening, at a late hour, the Seminole question was put to rest. Mr. Clay spoke for some time, and was answered by Mr. Floyd, and Mr. Irvine, of South Carolina. Your readers will readily excuse your not giving any more of the speeches. Every question, and there were several, was carried against the report of the military committee, and in favor of gen. Jackson's conduct, by an immense majority. On that part connected with Arbuthnot's execution, the question being taken by ayes and noes—the majority was 108 to 62. On that which respected Ambrister, the majority was 107 to 63: and a motion of Mr. Cobb's, to declare the seizure of Pensacola and St. Carlos de Barancas contrary to the constitution of the United States, was negatived by 100 votes to 70. Thus has the uninterrupted employment of about 200 legislators, for three weeks, terminated; and such is the bargain which the American people have got for about 30,000 dollars of compensation money. A lumping pennyworth, no doubt!!

CONGRESS.

The house of representatives sat to so late an hour yesterday, that we can only, from that circumstance, and from the want of room, state a few of the prominent results of the proceedings.

In the Senate, some business was done, of which an account will be hereafter given. The proceeding of most immediate interest, was a motion, by Mr. Morrill, of N. Hampshire, to adopt a proposition to the following effect:

Resolved, by the senate, that the president of the U. S. be requested to strike from the rolls of the army and navy the names of all such officers thereof, as were, directly or indirectly, concerned in con-

selling, aiding, or abetting the late duel between Armstrong, T. Mason and J. M. McCarty, citizens of Virginia.
This motion lies on the table.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, Feb. 8.

The case of Stevenson and others, against Sullivan, was submitted, on printed arguments.

Mr. Ogden moved, in the case of O. Evans against Phillips, to quash the writ of error, upon the ground of some technical informality in the proceedings. The court took time to consider the case.

Mr. Taylor moved to dismiss the case of Marshall against Beverly, upon the ground that the amount in controversy was less than 2000 dollars.

The attorney general, on the other side, stated that he could not resist the motion, in upon examining the record, it should appear that the court had not jurisdiction.

Several other motions were made, and several causes were disposed of in different modes.

We understand that Monday (the 8th inst.) is the day assigned for the argument of the important question of the constitutionality of the state bankrupt or insolvent laws.

[National Intelligencer.]

James Brown is elected a senator in congress, from the state of Louisiana, for six years, from and after the 3d day of March next, when the term of service of Mr. Fromentin will expire. Mr. Brown was formerly a senator from the same state, and has been for more than a year past on a visit to Europe.

Extract to the editors of the Baltimore American, dated

Annapolis, Feb. 5, 1819.

"The House of Delegates has been engaged to day, in debating the bill relating to the confinement of free negroes in the penitentiary. A number of speeches were made pro and con; the question seemed to be, whether the court in its discretion, might banish them from the state, and in case of their return, sell them into bondage. Those opposed to this mode were in favor of selling them for a certain number of years, instead of sending them for a like term to the Penitentiary. It was generally admitted that the promiscuous confinement of whites and blacks, had a most injurious effect on both; the white men were still more degraded, and the negro countenanced in his crime. The number of free negroes condemned to the penitentiary, appears to be alarmingly great, and forms the principle objection to that institution, as they are known to be a dead expense to the state. Those against banishment in cases of small offences, contended that the adjoining state might be displeased, inasmuch as it would be supposed that it was intended they should go there: but it was answered that the state of Maryland had a right to say, 'begone and leave us!' and if they should go to the adjoining state, instead of going to the West-Indies or elsewhere, no blame could be cast on the state; that if sold for a short term of servitude, the probability was, that they would run away even if they could get masters, or perhaps sold by such masters as such servants could find, to the Georgia planters—Nothing conclusive was agreed upon."

Married.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, captain JOHN R. JACKSON to Miss JULIA ANN FRANCES, daughter of captain Anthony Rhodes, all of this place.

In Council.

February 4th, 1819.

The following persons were appointed commissioners for holding elections in the different wards on Tuesday the 2d day of March next, for members to serve in the common council for the ensuing twelve months, viz:

FIRST WARD.
At A. Rhodes's tavern on Union-street.
Alexander McKenzie,
John T. Brooks,
Reuben Johnston.
SECOND WARD.
At the Council Chamber.
Colin Auld,
Gus Atkinson,
William Bartleman.
THIRD WARD.
At Shepherd's tavern, corner of King and St. Joseph streets.
John Roberts,
Adam Lynn,
John Grubb.

FOURTH WARD.
At Joseph C. Girard's, corner of King and St. Joseph streets.
Thomas Lawson,
William D. Simms,
Robert L. Taylor.
A copy.

L. P. THOMPSON, C. C.
Teste, February 6 1819.

Exchange Coffee-House
MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA...February 9.

CLEARED.
Brig Dove, Barrett, Oporto.
—Benefactor, Tobey, Bermuda.
Schr Elizabeth, Talley, New-York.

Schr. Polly & Sylvia, Weeks, hence, at New-York 6th inst.
Schr. Washington, Snow, at Boston, 4th inst. up for this port.

Miss Porter's new Rom
JUST received, and for sale by
JAMES KENNEDY

The Fast of St. Magd
A romance, in two volumes.
By Miss Anna Maria Port

Letters from Geneva and France, during a residence of near three y different parts of those countries, addressed to a Lady in Virginia by her sister, in two volumes.
February 10

Notice.

WAS committed to Fairfax court by warrant from under the seal of George Mason, esq.

Negro Edmond,

as a runaway. The negro, on examination, says he was formerly the property of William Johnson, of Gloucester county, Va. and sold by said Johnson to a negro trader, the man's name he does not recollect. Edmond is about 21 years old, 4 inches high, strong and well made, clothed in an old mixed country pair of trousers, an old roundabout jacket, and a wool hat. The owner, if any, is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.

PETER B. BRADLEY, For R. Coleman.

February 10

Horses.

FOUR good draft horses for sale, Enquire at this office.
February 10

Notice.

WAS left at my store in December 1817, a Trunk and Mattress belonging to Mr. Richard Brashears, merchant in the United States' navy, directed the care of Benjamin Homes, esq.—is to request those it may concern to send pay charges and take them away, wise they will be sold for the benefit of the concern.

ANTHONY RHODES, February 10

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber the

August last, a negro man, named

Jack Barton,

thirty years of age, 5 feet 3 inches a carpenter by trade; he is a dark mulatto in his speech, and when he shuts his eyes.—His clothing is not known as he has been bred out, and a good deal from home. I think he is in the neighborhood of Pictaway, as he has a wife and a number of friends there.

I will give thirty dollars if taken within thirty miles from home, and above reward if at a greater distance that I get him again.

SAMUEL EDEL, February 10

The editor of the Washington City

will publish the above once a

for three weeks, and send his account

of this office.

Brook Royal Arch Chap

16th Feb. Anno Tempis 28

THE Companions of the Chapter are

requested to meet at their HALL

Friday evening 12th inst. at 7 o'clock

when the object of the meeting will be

before them, it will be necessary for a

member to be present.

By order of the high priest,

G. CAWOOD, Scrib

Feb. 10

PREMIUMS offered by the Agricultural

Society of Virginia, for the year 18

1. A premium of fifty dollars value

the best essay on the general manage

of a Virginia farm, founded on prac

experience or observation, and combin

a good position, with the management

the stock, the accumulation of manure,

other objects pertaining to the busine

a farm.

2. A premium of forty dollars value,

the best rotation of crops, embracing c

wheat and clover.

3. A premium of fifty dollars value

the best rotation of crops, embracing c

wheat, clover and tobacco.

Premiums of fifty dollars value, will

be given for the best essay founded on ex

periment on each of the subjects follow

ing, to wit:

4. The best and most economical

of furnishing food for mch cows, stock,

the sheep and hogs, from the 1st of Ma

to the 15th of May.

5. On the best and most econom

mode of raising and sustaining horses.

6. On the best and most economical

of sustaining cattle, sheep and hogs, du

the year.

7. To the person who shall make

greatest quantity of corn upon ten acre

land in one body, in the year 1819, t

supported by the certificate or affidav

three disinterested freeholders, and fu

to the Society previously to the mee

in December next.

By a standing rule of the Society, i

ordered, "that the names of parties c

tending for premiums shall not be m

known, (except to the Secretary,) un

the prize or prizes be adjudged to t

JOHN ADAMS, Secy

New Clover Seed, Cheese, &

QUARTY bushels fresh warranted Clo

Seed

50 casks Goshen cheese

50 barrels whiskey

40 kegs lard in nice shipping order

35 barrels butter

800 lbs. Tennessee live feathers

5 pipes choice London particular b

dem.

Murdoch & Co. and March & C

brands, which will be sold low by the

or less quantity.

N.B. A general assortment of grocer

as usual.

MANDEVILLE & LARMOUR.

Negroes.

WANTED, a few negroes calculat

for a farm. Young boys and gi

would be preferred. Persons wishing to

any find a purchase at the Indian Que

Hotel, in Alexandria. February 9

elling, aiding, or abetting the late dog between Armstrong, T. Alston and J. M. Carley, citizens of Virginia. This motion lies on the table.

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Second WARD,

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THIRD WARD,

William Johnston, from the corner of King and

St. Asaph streets.

FOURTH WARD,

John T. Brooks, from the corner of King and

St. Asaph streets.

FIFTH WARD,

John T. Brooks, from the corner of King and

St. Asaph streets.

SIXTH WARD,

John T. Brooks, from the corner of King and

St. Asaph streets.

SEVENTH WARD,

John T. Brooks, from the corner of King and

St. Asaph streets.

EIGHTH WARD,

John T. Brooks, from the corner of King and

St. Asaph streets.

NINTH WARD,

John T. Brooks, from the corner of King and

St. Asaph streets.

TENTH WARD,

John T. Brooks, from the corner of King and

St. Asaph streets.

ELEVENTH WARD,

John T. Brooks, from the corner of King and

St. Asaph streets.

Twelfth WARD,

John T. Brooks, from the corner of King and

St. Asaph streets.

Thirteenth WARD,

John T. Brooks, from the corner of King and

St. Asaph streets.

Fourteenth WARD,

John T. Brooks, from the corner of King and

St. Asaph streets.

Fifteenth WARD,

John T. Brooks, from the corner of King and

St. Asaph streets.

Sixteenth WARD,

John T. Brooks, from the corner of King and

Miss Porter's new Romance.

JUST received, and for sale by

JAMES KENNEDY & SON,

The Fast of St. Magdalen,

A romance, in two volumes.

By Miss Anna Maria Porter.

ALSO,

Letters from Geneva and France, written

during a residence of near three years in

different parts of those countries, and ad-

ded to a Lady in Virginia by her Fa-

ther, in two volumes.

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August last, a negro man, named

Jack Barton,

thirty years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high,

a carpenter by trade, he is a dark mulatto,

stammers in his speech, and when talking

shuts his eyes.—His clothing is not known,

as he has been bred out, and a good way

from home. I think he is in the neighbor-

hood of Piscataway, as he has a wife and a

number of friends there.

I will give thirty dollars if taken within

less than thirty miles from home, and the

above reward if at a greater distance, so

that I get him again.

SAMUEL EDELEN.

The editor of the Washington City Ga-

zette will publish the above once a week

for three weeks, and send his account to

this office.

February 10

Brook Royal Arch Chap. 6.

10th Feb. Anno Temple 2819.

The companions of the Chapter are re-

quested to meet at their HALL on

Friday evening, 12th inst. at 7 o'clock

when the object of the meeting will be laid

before them, it will be necessary for every

member to be present.

By order of the high priest,

G. CAWOOD, Scribe.

Feb. 10

Premises offered by the Agricultural

Society of Virginia, for the year 1819—

1. A premium of fifty dollars value, for

the best essay on the general management

Orphans' Court.

Alexandria County, 1819.

ORDERED, That the administratrix of

usual notice to debtors and creditors, three

times a week, two weeks, in the Alexandria

Teste.

A MOORE, Reg. of Wills.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county,

in the District of Columbia, has obtained

letters of administration on the personal es-

tate of Samuel Bland, late of the county

aforesaid, deceased.—All persons having

claims against the said deceased, are her-

eby warned to exhibit the same to the sub-

scriber, passed by the Orphans' Court, on

or before the 31st day of June next, or they

may by law be excluded from all benefit to

said estate; and those indebted thereto are

required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 5th day of

February, 1819.

JANE BLAND,

Adm'x of Sam'l Bland, deceased.

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, 1819.

ORDERED, that the Executor of Jacob

Forney, deceased, do insert the usual

advertisement three times a week for three

weeks in the Alexandria newspapers.

A Copy,

Teste, A. MOORE, Reg. of Wills.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county,

in the District of Columbia, has obtained

letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob

Forney, late of the county aforesaid, de-

ceased. All persons having claims against

the said deceased, are hereby warned to

exhibit the same to the subscriber, with the

Court, on or before the 5th day of August

next, or they may by law be excluded from

all benefit to said estate, and those indebt-

ed thereto are required to make immediate

payment.

Given under my hand this 5th day of

February, 1819.

HERVEY SUMMERS,

Executor of Jacob Forney, dec'd.

Drawing Week after next.

THE WHOLE IN ONE DAY.

The drawing of the

Maryland State Lottery

will take place, as advertised, on Wednes-

day the 24th of this month, and will be

completed on the same. The capitals are

\$20,000, 10,000, 10 of 5,000, 20 of 1,000

fifteen per cent discount only.

Wh. tickets, \$100 00 Eighties, \$12 50

Halves, 50 00 Tenthies, 10 00

Quarters, 25 00 Sixtieths, 6 50

Fifths, 20 00 Twentieths, 5 00

To be had in the greatest variety of num-

bers at

To be had at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office,

110 Market-street, Baltimore:

Where the great capitals of 50,000 and 20,-

000 dollars were sold in the last lottery

drawn in Baltimore, and where more capi-

tal prizes have been obtained, than at any

other office in America.

Orders for either whole tickets or

shares (post paid) from any part of the U-

nion, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in

any of the late Baltimore, Philadelphia or

N. York lotteries, will meet with the most

prompt attention, addressed to

No. 110, Market-street, Baltimore.

February 9

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the

ship Fair Trader, are requested to

exhibit them to

Feb 8

MATTHEW ROBINSON.

31

Jones's Point.

THE subscriber wishes to let for one sea-

son or more his excellent fishery, or is

willing to work it out on shares.—Appli-

cation to be made to him personally, or writ-

ting particular left at Mr. George Hill's.

He also informs the inhabitants of Alex-

andria, and its neighborhood, that the late

inventor of a night light to bed rooms, by means

of which the door is lighted or unlighted

without the trouble of rising out of bed.—

House bells put up, and repaired in the

neatest manner, and on the most reasona-

ble terms. Orders left as above directed,

will be duly attended to.

February 8

G. JONES.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

LINDSAY & HILL, have just received

from Norfolk, per the sloop Ocean,

captain Middleton,

5 hhds and 4 bbls sugar (low priced)

5 do retailing molasses

1 pipe 4th proof gin

40 boxes smoked herrings

And from Baltimore:

35 bags St. Domingo coffee

In Store.

Jamaica and W. I. rum, in hhds

Sugar in hogheads and barrels

Imperial and young hyson tea, in ten

atty boxes

Soft shelled almonds and pimento, in

bags

Ground ginger in kegs

33 bbls mess shad, put up particularly

Family flour, as usual

February 8

Retailing Molasses.

JOHN H. LADD & Co.

offer for sale, received per sloop O-

cean,

35 hhds retailing molasses.

February 6

Ridgely & Ringgold,

offer for sale 300 tons of Plaster of

Paris, deliverable on the wharf, at

Georgetown, for cash, or approved paper

